

“DEWEY DAY,” WHEELING, THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

AMICABLE AGREEMENT IS REACHED

By the Conference of Republican and Democratic Leaders in Louisville.

TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN

From Frankfort and Legislature to Convene at the State Capitol.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 5.—Shortly after midnight the Republican and Democratic conferees, in session at the Galt House, came to an agreement. A stenographer was summoned and a document is now being drawn up for the signatures of the participants in conference.

It is said the agreement is decidedly favorable to the Democrats. Gov. Taylor is to withdraw the troops from the state buildings at Frankfort and send them home.

The order convening the legislature at London, Ky., is to be revoked, and the regular sessions of the general assembly are to be resumed at the state capitol without molestation.

It is believed the understanding arrived at to-night will result in an amicable settlement of the dispute between the two parties in this state and away with the dual governments now asserting themselves.

THE LOUISVILLE SITUATION

Lawyers Have Been Playing Horse With the Democratic Statesmen—Fiery War Talk at Long Range from Virginia and Kansas.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 5.—The events of the day leading up to the conference at the Galt House were not at all exciting. Acting on the understanding reached last night at Frankfort by the representatives of the rival governors, the Democratic managers succeeded in reaching most of the Democratic members of the legislature, who were expected to attend a session of the general assembly in this city to-day, and got them headed for Frankfort. No session of the legislature was held here, but a formal meeting was held at Frankfort by the Democratic members, who, without transacting any business, adjourned until to-morrow.

Meanwhile Speaker Trimble, President of the Senate L. H. Carter, Clerks Cronin and Leigh and Sergeant-at-Arms Haley remained in this city awaiting the result of the conference, which was expected to bring some order out of the present condition of affairs. They remained here over night, but can easily reach Frankfort to-morrow morning in time for a session if that course is thought wise.

During the early part of the day the Democratic legislators were in a state of perplexity, which was increased by the announcement from Frankfort that Gov. Taylor, contrary to their understanding, had not revoked his order convening the legislature at London, Ky., to-morrow. When it was learned, however, that Senator Blackburn and his associates were on their way here to resume the arrangements for a settlement which had begun last midnight at Frankfort, they decided to stay here and await developments.

The day was a busy one for Gov. Beckham.

Incipient Rebellion.

A large number of telegrams and letters of congratulation were received by the governor to-day, among them being the following:

“CULPEPPER, Va., Feb. 5.
“Gov. Beckham: We deplore death of Gov. Goebel. Offer 900 men to see justice meted out. Answer.”
(Signed) C. E. SMITH,
Colonel Virginia State Guard.

“IOLA, Kan., Feb. 5.
“Gov. Beckham: The Democrats of the nation at your back. Stick.”
(Signed) J. S. GOSHORN,
Democratic State Central Committee.

A good deal of interest centered about Adjutant General Castleman and his new national guard. The gentleman was not at all well and was confined to his bed all day. Recruiting for the battalion of the First regiment, which it had been decided to raise, was actively carried on, but beyond this there was not much doing in this branch of the Democratic state government, the more peaceful trend of events having checked preparations of this kind.

SERENE AT LONDON.

Members Received With True Kentucky Hospitality.

LONDON, Ky., Feb. 5.—The fact that there was not the slightest display of animosity among the citizens of London when it became a certainty to-day that the legislature was to convene here and that the twenty-five legislative members who arrived on the afternoon train were met by a welcoming crowd at the station, can safely be taken as an assurance that no opposition will be manifested when the session begins to-morrow. There is but one Democratic member here, Senator Hayes, from Jefferson county, and he is of the anti-

Goebel following. Altogether twenty-seven representatives and nine senators have arrived. There will be one more train before to-morrow noon, and possibly the number may be increased.

“Why, we are more than anxious for the Democrats to come, just to show them that they have had no cause for fear and that they will be perfectly free from trouble of any kind,” was the consensus of the remarks on every hand.

A caucus was to have been held at 4 o'clock, but, owing to the fatigue from travel, it was decided to postpone the hour until 7 o'clock.

MR. MACRUM

Called at the State Department and Had a Conference With Assistant Secretary Hill, But His Report Will Be Delayed Several Days, as He Departed for His Home at East Liverpool, O.—Meantime Macrum Refuses to Talk.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Mr. Macrum has come and gone, and the reason for his leaving Pretoria when duty seemed to demand his presence at the capitol remains as deep a mystery as ever, and must so remain probably for another week. The ex-consul's appearance was awaited at the state department with interest. Just before noon Representative Taylor, of whose Congressional district Mr. Macrum is a resident, called at the department and spent some time in conference with Assistant Secretary Hill, and was followed about 3:30 o'clock by Mr. Macrum, who came alone. Secretary Hay, who had an exhausting day, had gone, so the ex-consul was obliged to pay his respects to Dr. Hill. His stay was short, about twenty minutes, and he left Dr. Hill as much in the dark as he had been before as to Mr. Macrum's motive for leaving Pretoria. Nor did it develop whether or not Mr. Macrum was the bearer of any message from Kruger. He did not mention the subject to Dr. Hill. He said he was tired, very tired; he had been five weeks on the sea and road, traveling constantly, and begged for time in which to prepare himself to report. He said nothing as to the reasons for appearing in Washington, but asked that he be permitted to go to his home in East Liverpool, O., for a few days to attend to some matters of business, which were pressing, and to rest.

Dr. Hill had no objection. Mr. Macrum promised to be back soon here, perhaps before the end of the present week, and said he then would make a formal report to the state department. Leaving Dr. Hill, Mr. Macrum went to the consular bureau and secured the assent of Acting Chief Carr to a postponement of the settlement of his accounts until his next visit to Washington. To Mr. Carr, also, Mr. Macrum said nothing to throw light on his motives.

As he left the state department he assured the newspaper men who stopped him that if he had any statement at all to make to the press (and he was not sure that he would have) he probably would make it public upon his return to Washington.

Some of the persons here who were familiar with his appearance when he first went out to the Transvaal said that he looked very much broken and lacked the vim that formerly characterized him.

At 7:30 to-night he left here for his home in Ohio.

BIG STEEL PLANT

To Be Built Along the Monongahela River.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 5.—Henry Phipps, Jr., and John Walker, consulting partners in the Carnegie Steel Company, closed a deal on Saturday last for 300 acres of land along the Monongahela river front, adjoining the borough of Monongahela. The title was made in Mr. Phipps' name, who is said to be acting for a new corporation, whose intention it is to erect a mammoth steel plant, to cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000. While the two men principally interested in the deal are members of the Carnegie company, it is generally conceded that the new works will be independent of the big firm.

Nicola Brothers, who are said to have the contract to furnish the lumber to be used in the new plant, say the Union Steel Company is not interested in the deal, although that company has for some time past been negotiating for land in the same vicinity.

ONE THOUSAND QUARTS

Of Nitro-Glycerin Let Go Near Lima.

LIMA, Ohio, Feb. 5.—The magazine of the Findlay Nitro-Glycerin Company, two miles northeast of here, containing about 1,000 quarts of the explosive, was blown up this afternoon, and the country for miles around was shaken so severely that windows were broken and chimneys wrecked. Ernest Guild, an oil well shooter, of Portland, Ind., was at the magazine and is supposed to have dropped a can of the explosive. Guild, his team and the magazine were annihilated and only a big hole in the ground marked the scene of the explosion.

Bryan Declines to Discuss.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 5.—William J. Bryan to-day declined to discuss the interview with Arthur Sewall, candidate for vice president with Mr. Bryan four years ago, in which Mr. Sewall said that Mr. Bryan would be the candidate again, but could not be elected.

An Exciting Fray.

PARIS, Ky., Feb. 5.—In a shooting fray to-night, Blanton Green was shot and fatally wounded by Edgar Sharon. A general row started in which it is said Young Green's father's life was threatened by Sharon.

GOV. TAYLOR PROPOSES ARBITRATION

Of the Question of His Title to the Gubernatorial Chair of Kentucky

TO THREE FAIR MINDED MEN

To Be Selected by the United States Supreme Court, and Abide by Their Decision.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5.—Governor Taylor to-night made a distinct and positive offer to submit the merits of his claim to the gubernatorial chair of Kentucky to any three fair-minded men in the world, these three men to be selected by the United States supreme court. He will allow them to arbitrate the case and will abide by their decision. This announcement he made to a correspondent of the Associated Press at 6 o'clock to-night in his office in the executive building. The declaration made by Governor Taylor regarding arbitration was at once wired by the Associated Press correspondent to Lieutenant Governor John Marshall and Attorney David W. Fairleigh, Republican members of the political conference held to-night at Louisville.

Chaotic is the only word that will describe the political situation as it existed to-day in Frankfort. This condition arose not so much from anything that was done by each side, as by the countless stories and rumors that were spread broadcast during the day.

Fell Like a Bomb.

Early in the morning it was positively asserted by the Democrats and confirmed by a few Republicans that the legislative session in London was about to be called off. The Democrats claimed to have had the highest possible assurances that Governor Taylor would take such action and that the next session of the legislature would be held in Frankfort, in the capitol building, to-morrow morning. Governor Taylor, late in the morning, however, altered the situation entirely by declaring to a correspondent of the Associated Press that no order had been issued revoking the meeting at London, and that it would proceed as originally intended by him. He denied in the most emphatic manner that there had been any intention on the part of the Republican party to abandon the London session. This was a bombshell to many of the Democratic members of the legislature, who, acting upon the advice of their attorneys, had left the city Saturday night and Sunday morning in order to be away from the capitol in case it was decided by Governor Taylor to convey them to London for the purpose of helping out a quorum.

Members Came and Went.

They had left the city, as directed, and early this morning a large number of them were told to return, as everything had been settled and an agreement reached which would allow the legislature to occupy the chambers in the capitol building. They came in from all directions, and by noon fully thirty of them had arrived. They knew nothing of the situation except what had been contained in messages received by them, and these were found to be misleading, when they were confronted on their arrival in Frankfort by the statement of Governor Taylor. They immediately began preparations to leave the city and at nightfall Democratic members were as scarce as they were in the morning before the first train arrived. Late in the evening word came that an adjustment favorable to the Democrats might be made at the Louisville conference, which was expected, however, to last through the greater portion of the night. By this time the Democratic members were planning their faith once more to legal advice, and were beyond the reach of reassuring telegrams.

Collier Prepared For Trouble.

To-day in Frankfort, was county court day, which comes on the first Monday of every month, and brings to the city anywhere from 2,000 to 5,000 outsiders. The number to-day was smaller than usual, for many assurances had gone forth from here that there was a strong possibility of trouble, and nobody without special business should take it upon himself to come to town. The crowd, however, was sufficiently large to throng the streets, and this, coupled with the fact that the Democrats were returning to the city, in numbers, and that during the morning at least political excitement ran high, induced Adjutant General Collier to make more ample preparations for the suppression of possible trouble than he had done at any previous time. A three-inch rifled cannon was brought from the armory on the hillside and placed in the capitol grounds, pointing directly down St. Clair street. Ammunition was placed beside it, and beside the galling guns which were on both sides of it, commanding the approaches to the capitol building from the southwest and southeast. When asked why he was making more extensive preparations than had existed yesterday, General Collier replied:

“The old gun has been locked up for a long time, and we just brought it out to give it a little air.”

Board of Elections Met.

The state board of election commissioners met to-day in the capitol

hotel for a short session, and then decided to make an attempt to visit the offices of the commission in the capitol building. They reached there after considerable trouble with the sentries, and promptly adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, to meet in the capitol hotel. Although every leader of the Democratic party is now away from Frankfort, it is understood and believed by such of those who remain here that the Democratic party, in case of a failure to agree with the Republicans in Louisville, will at once proceed to organize a state government. In order to do this with the least possible delay, it is necessary that the contests for the minor positions on the state ticket shall be determined immediately. Governor Beckham has at the present time no secretary of state, no treasurer, no auditor. It will be impossible, of course, for him to transact business until these officers have been seated, and it is with the object of facilitating matters in this respect that the election commissioners are now at work. All these contests are little more than matters of form, every one of them resting upon the same evidence which caused the legislature to decide the Goebel-Taylor contest in favor of the former. The contests will be decided by the election commissioners and their decision is already a foregone conclusion.

Col. Campbell in Conference.

Among the arrivals to-day was Col. Thomas C. Campbell, of New York, and formerly of Cincinnati. It is stated that he had previously been working on the contest as counsel for the dead contestant. He was in conference to-day and to-night with the friends of Governor Goebel, including the brothers, Arthur and Justus. It is stated that Col. Campbell is assisting in working up a vigorous prosecution, and that there has already been much information gathered by detectives on which arrests are expected soon.

POST-MORTEM

Held on the Remains of the Dead Leader.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5.—A post-mortem examination of the body of Governor Goebel was had to-night, under the direction of Dr. E. E. Hume. The brothers of the dead man at first objected strenuously, but finally gave way, when it was represented to them that it was necessary, in order to procure evidence in the event of the murderer ever being brought to trial. Dr. Hume refused to say what was learned from the examination.

GOEBEL FUNERAL TRAIN

Left Frankfort for Covington at Four This Morning.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 5.—The train bearing the remains of the late Gov. Goebel will leave Frankfort at about 4 o'clock in the morning and is expected to arrive in Covington in three hours. It had been the original intention of Senator McCord, who is in charge of the arrangements, that it should leave Frankfort this evening, but it was found necessary, owing to the delay caused by the post mortem examination, to alter the plans. At once after reaching Covington they will be taken to Odd Fellows' hall, where they will lie in state all day.

There will be nobody on the train with the exception of active and honorary pall bearers, who in themselves constitute a formidable guard of honor, and a few intimate friends, among them Mrs. C. C. McChord, wife of Senator McCord, who so devotedly nursed the wounded man for days after he was shot. Arthur and Justus Goebel and Mrs. Braumaker, brothers and sister of the dead man, will be on the train. There will be no attempt at display and nothing will be attempted in the way of decorating the train. Everything will be done in the most simple manner possible.

The great masses of flowers that have been brought to the hotel throughout the day are almost in themselves sufficient to fill a car. There are over one hundred pieces, many being of great beauty.

CONVERSION COMPLETE.

Congressman Sibley Accepts Republican Nomination.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 5.—The Derrick will to-morrow publish a letter from Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, addressed to Republican friends in the Twenty-seventh district, in which he praises the administration and accepts their tender of the Republican nomination for Congress from the Twenty-seventh district and formally announces his candidacy in response to their call.

HAROLD HANCHER FUNERAL

Yesterday Afternoon Was One of the Most Impressive Seen Here.

The funeral of the late Harold Hancher, the fourteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Hancher, occurred yesterday afternoon, from the family residence, on the island, and was one of the most impressive ever witnessed here. It was the largest in attendance, too, for one of such youth.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Ohio—Partly cloudy and warmer Tuesday; rain or snow Wednesday; fresh south to southeasterly winds.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and warmer Tuesday; rain or snow Wednesday; fresh southerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schenck, druggist, corner of Market and Fourth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	.....	31	° F.
9 a. m.	.....	32	° F.
11 a. m.	.....	33	° F.
1 p. m.	.....	34	° F.
3 p. m.	.....	35	° F.
5 p. m.	.....	36	° F.
7 p. m.	.....	35	° F.
9 p. m.	.....	34	° F.
11 p. m.	.....	33	° F.
Weather	.....	Fair.	

FIVE THOUSAND INSURGENTS SCATTERED

Mostly Visayans Impressed Into Service by the Tagalog Leaders.

FORTY BRASS CANNON TAKEN.

Many of the Insurgents Fought With Bows and Arrows and Wooden Swords.

MANILA, Feb. 5, 3:55 p. m.—Brigadier General Kobbe's expedition in the islands of Luzon, Leyte and Samar has occupied permanently and garrisoned nine towns with the Forty-third and Forty-seventh regiments. This has placed on the market 150,000 bales of hemp.

A thousand insurgents armed with rifles, and over four thousand armed with wooden swords, bows and arrows, were encountered during the entire trip. The troops killed seventy-five natives, of whom eleven had rifles. The others were villagers, armed with wooden swords.

The American loss was one man killed and nine wounded. The Americans captured \$9,000 in gold, the enemy's money, and forty muzzle loading brass cannon. At Calbagos and Samar the enemy evacuated the towns, the Americans chasing, fighting and scattering them to the mountains.

Insurgents Fired the Town.

At Catabagan, Lukban, the Tagalog, General Lukban fired the place with kerosene just before the Americans landed and then fought with cannon and rifles from the hills encircling the town for two hours. When the Filipinos were driven out the Americans did their best to save the town, fighting the fire for several hours. Thirty stone and sixty other houses, half the business portion of the place, were consumed. The soldiers prevented the fire from spreading. The next day Major Allen, with three companies of the Forty-third regiment, pursued Lukban to the mountain fastnesses and thence to the coast town where Lukban was heading, in hopes of escaping. Lukban, by taxing the natives, has accumulated \$100,000 in gold. His capture is probable.

At Takioban, island of Leyte, the enemy evacuated the town and the Americans pursued them to the hills. Several fleeing non-combatants were killed, including three women.

At Palo, seven miles distant, the enemy was found entrenched and resisted. Lieut. Johnston and twelve scouts of the Forty-third regiment drove out a hundred and fifty of the enemy and captured the town.

The insurgents in these towns were mostly Visayans who had been impressed into the service of the Tagalog leaders from Luzon. The Visayans appear indifferent or sullenly antagonistic to the American occupation. The Tagalog chiefs influenced them against the United States, but when they perceive we are much more powerful than the Tagalogs and intend to maintain garrisons in order to open the islands to commerce, it is believed the rebel party will lose its popularity. The Americans are gladly accepted by the inhabitants who are daily returning to the towns. There is a rush of commercial vessels from Manila to these new ports.

Funeral of W. T. Leaville.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., Feb. 5.—The funeral of the late William T. Leaville, a prominent coal operator of Harwood, Fayette county, who died at Sheltering Arms hospital, Kanawha county, yesterday morning, took place this afternoon from Zion Episcopal church. Services were conducted by Rev. Robert S. Copland, assisted by Rev. Dr. Roller, of Charleston. The pallbearers were B. D. Gibson, John A. Washington, W. O. Norris, William B. Hackett, Frank Beckwith, George Porterfield, T. C. Green and Dr. Ransom.

Will Arrive on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Adjutant General Corbin was to-day informed that the funeral train bearing the bodies of General Lawton and Major Armstrong will arrive in this city Thursday.

TELEGRAPHIC TIPS.

The body of Maor John A. Logan lay in state in Chicago yesterday.

The United States supreme court has adjourned to the 26th instant.

At Buenos Ayres there were 218 cases of mumps on Sunday, of which 134 were fatal.

Clement Armand Fallieres, republican senator for Lot-Et-Garonne, was yesterday elected president of the French senate, by a vote of 175 out of 221.

The senate, in executive session, ratified The Hague peace treaty, also the extradition treaty with the Argentine Republic. Both were adopted without objection or division.

Henry Walsh, an old and trusted clerk in charge of the mailing department of the Chicago postoffice, was arrested by postoffice inspectors, charged with robbing the mails. It is calculated that Walsh has robbed 5,000 letters during the past year.

A syndicate of Pittsburgh, Buffalo and western capitalists has secured options on about 3,000 acres of coal land between the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad and the Pan Handle railroad. The property has a frontage on the Ohio river. It is proposed to develop the property. The syndicate is represented by John Hlyth, an old operator, and R. J. Baily, agent for W. P. Rend & Co.

SURROUNDED

Are the Boers at Colesburg—Great Activity at Cape Town—Steyn and Kruger Protest Against Destruction of Farm Buildings.

LONDON, Feb. 5 (Midnight).—The war office announces that it has received no fresh news from the seat of war for publication to-night.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 5.

—President Steyn and President Kruger have communicated with Field Marshal Lord Roberts, the British commander-in-chief, protesting against the destruction of farm houses and the devastation of property. Lord Roberts, in replying, declared the charges were not sustained, adding that wanton destruction of property was contrary to British practices.

A dispatch from Naauw Poort says:

“There is great activity here and on the Renaburg-Hanover road, due to the dispatch of an overwhelming force of infantry to seize to Norval's Post. The cavalry, having completed the reconnaissance, is being retired to recoup losses.

“The Boers at Colesburg are virtually surrounded.

LOURENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Feb. 5.

—Webster Davis, the United States assistant secretary of the interior, accompanied by a party of friends, is at the head laager of the Boers at Lady Smith and is closely inspecting the camps and positions around the besieged town. The German consul at Pretoria, Herr Biermann, is accompanying Mr. Davis on his trip to the Boer head laager.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Chamberlain Declares the War Just, Necessary and Righteous.

Dwells on the Large Army in the Field and Declares British Supremacy Must Be Maintained.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—In the house of commons to-day Mr. Chamberlain admitted that a critical stage of the war had been reached, and that the situation was undoubtedly serious, though, he added, he did not believe the country was in danger. He refused to discuss the South-African committee, and briefly summarized the negotiations with the Transvaal, pointing out that the issues between the Boers and British were great and, and inherent in the differences between the Boer and British civilizations. If the preparations for war were insufficient, he continued, it was wholly due to the fact that the government was determined to do everything to secure peace, and to do nothing to endanger it.

Mr. Chamberlain further declared that the war was just, necessary and righteous. He regretted the proposed amendments to the address, because, he said, it would throw doubt upon the unitedness of the kingdom.

“We have suffered checks,” said Mr. Chamberlain, “and have made mistakes. I am not anxious to dispute as to the blame. Let the government bear the brunt until the time comes, when, under happier auspices, we can see how far the blame is to be apportioned between the system, and those administering it. In the meantime, blame us.”

“What is now urgent is to redress those checks. You say we have sent few troops, but we are pouring them into Africa. In a few weeks we will have 200,000 men. There will be many mounted men as there are mounted Boers. Our colonies are gratefully accepting, and Lord Roberts has selected from among the colonials his guard of honor.

Spirit Unbroken.

“Meanwhile the spirit of the nation is unbroken. There is no sacrifice which we are unwilling to make. There is no sacrifice we are unwilling to ask of the colonies, if we think it necessary to succeed. I must go further than this, and admit that this war, under new conditions in a new country, with new arrangements, against a people whose tenacity and courage are as admirable as the courage and tenacity of our own soldiers, has required a larger scheme than any the government has yet been called upon to meet.

“One of the lessons of the war is the enormous defensive power possessed by troops defending their own country. The second point is that, when we propose a scheme to meet this emergency, we shall do so not as a party, but as a nation. No nation has ever had a better right, however, to be proud of her soldiers. What other nation could transport so many troops so great a distance so well? It would be premature to condemn the colonial secretary, “to talk of terms of settlement. Speaking for the government, there will be no second Majuba. Never again shall the Boers erect in the heart of South Africa a citadel whence to proceed to disaffection and race animosity. Never again shall they be able to endanger the paramountcy of Great Britain. Never again shall they be able to treat an Englishman as though he belonged to an inferior race.”

Referring to statements regarding “national gloom,” Mr. Chamberlain said:

“Do not accept the phrase. I know of anxiety and of irritation, perhaps, but not of vacillation approaching fear or gloom.”

The colonial secretary concluded with a glowing tribute to the manner in which the colonies have rallied to the empire, saying: “We are now finding the infinite potentialities and resources of the empire. We are advancing the realization of that great federation of our race which must inevitably make for peace, liberty and justice.”

John Dillon said that the Nationalists, believing the war to be “an unjust and iniquitous war of aggression, entirely unprovoked,” were unable to support an amendment declaring that the war should be prosecuted. If pressed for the publication of General Sir William Butler's dispatch, saying:

“It is generally believed that Sir William Butler considered that, in case of war no attempt should be made to protect Natal beyond the Tugela. If so, the country is entitled to know.”

Mr. Balfour—No, it is not.

Mr. Dillon, continuing, said that the military reputation of England was irreparably ruined; that the Boers had established a claim to be free, and that no amount of brute force could ever diminish their claim.